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PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parker Ville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
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the titentive physician.

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gan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Purkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms.

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In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

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Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

COMMUNICATION.

To the Editors of the American Telegraph. GENTLEMEN: Several errors of the pen or types (I think the latter) have occurred in my communication in the Telegraph of to-day, which I hope you will do me the favor to correct by the publication of the accompanying errata.

Should I have occasion again to present any

remarks to the public, upon political or other subjects, I shall be pleased to be heard through the columns of your valuable and increasingly popular paper.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1851.

[To give to the public, in a correct form, the communication spoken of, and to supply a demand for it, for which our regular edition of yesterday was inadequate, we republish it entire to-day.—EDS.]

[Communicated.] HON, MR. CORWIN

The present administration is justly regarded as an em podiment of all those great political principles which are assential to the stability of good government. Devoted to cesential to the stability of good government. Devocat to the best interests of the entire country, it contents itself with the promulgation of doctrines of a high national bearing, and leaves to factious demagogues all that is mer-torious in those wild schemes of selfishness which aim at nothing higher than blind attachment to local prejudices and sectional dogmas, at the expense of the general weal. I wender not that in the Democratic ranks, as well as a lofty patrictism, uniting to entwine the laurels of appro-nation around the brow of such men as Millard Fillmore

J. J. Crittenden, In this list of eminent and hard-working states: there is one name which has already won for its owner, whose sun is still in the ascendant, no ordinary degree of ame and merit, and of which I never can think without celing for the man who bears it sentiments of the highest admiration. I refer to the Hon. Thomas Corwin, whose name is at the head of this imperfect sketch, and who is our present distinguished and able Secretary of the

In the character of Thomas Corwin you may find all the elements of true greatness, in a high state of perfection. In his countenance are visible all the splenders of a great intellect, and in his heart are found those kindling Coleridge, illumine the gloom of adverse fortune by flashes of lightning."

For vastness of comprehension-for literary researchscope of language itself-for boldness and fearlessness in rreat speech of the great statesman as delivered in the Senate of the United States on the Mexican war, and you will find the aggregate amount of all we have put down. of the subjects on which they treat, but rather as the means of showing off their reading and science, and who, by failing to be understood, and by being doomed so re peatedly to define their position, are generally unimpres esources at command, draw from their treasuries only cles of a crisis, in separating the admixtures of error from truth, and in promoting the exalted interests of the body politic at large. Such a man is Daniel Webster—such a man is Henry Clay—such a man is Thomas Corwin. And these are the men who are most likely to prove favorites

In regard to Governor Corwin, as a man of busin habits, much might be said. Suffice it to say, he is no "holiday or dilettanti statesman." It is, perhaps, not too much to say, his industry is unsurpassed; for really and the masterly and business-like manner in which he ministrative ability, but also of his fidelity as a public plandness and simplicity of style in reference to manners him off to more than ordinary advantage. So gentleman presence, you must ever feel all that is elevating in true dignity; you cannot but realize, on parting from him, that you have spent some pleasant moments with a social friend—"an unaffected philanthropist." Indeed, there is with Mr. Corwin, as a companion, a blending of character and refinement with good humor and wit; of persona dignity with overflowing merriment, frequently the result of anecdote at once amusing and instructive. No man is st a farther remove from fastidiousness than Thomas Corwin, while from his lips there flows a stream of con ersation which is not only cheerful and piquant, but often characterized by great liberality of senti remarks of a writer in reference to another character are applicable to Governor Corwin: "No man feels more kind-ly towards his fellow-creatures, or takes less credit for it." Another and final attribute which invests Govern Corwin's character with interest as a public man, is what

The dark and crooked paths which some politicians have made for their own feet have never been trodden by his Never has he sought for popular favor by abjuring his ome of our temporizing, time-serving politicians have every thing except to stern political integrity, and have "in the course of human events," politicians must occaionally entertain "a decent respect" to the law of expediency. No such inconsistency has ever marked the poliical course of Mr. Corwin. On the contrary, instead of following the example of loose politicians who have made themselves creatures of the times—mirrors to reflect the conflicting creeds of all political parties; whose political instable as water, and variable as the wind-made for the hour, and adapted to the occasion—he has always pur-sued "the even tener of his way," the same in theory as in practice, the same in action as in sentiment; and thus ding in the footsteps of the illustrious statesma whose life and times are a splendid comment upon his own lofty declaration, "I had rather be right, than be President.

Thomas Corwin, whose character has been thus briefly ng, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Variables, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

10 bls. Sign and Graining Varnish.
5 do white flowing
6 do do warranted.
6 do White do do for maps or whips.
10 do Iron Varnish.
20 do Painters' Japan.
100 do Spirits Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.
1000 gallons American Linesed Oil.
20,000 lbs. pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.
Also, Gum Shellac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry white Lead, in 100 lb, kegs, wholesale and retail, at the owest market rates.
N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will observed in manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufactured will lished every other month, at \$3 per annum; each number of themselves.
No. 8 Le Grangs street, running from Second to Third, between Masket and Arch severes, Phila, mar 24—1 jority) to the office of Governor. He was afterwards sent. by his State to represent her interests at Washington, in the House of Representatives. He was then chosen a was called by Mr. Fillmore, on the occasion of the death Secretary of the Treasury, which office he now fills with

For the American Telegraph. THE CONSUMPTIVE. A BALLAD. BY JOEL AUSTIN.

I am dying, slowly dying,
I am fading from the earth,
When the leaf upon the willow
With the violet has its birth; They will bend above my grave-stone, They will scent the balmy air-But I shall not know their fragrance

I am growing fainter-fainter; Every settings in I see Comes a whisper always saying, It will rise no more for me. Thus the summer with its roses, And the winter with its snows, I am sinking, surely sinking

But it cannot chill my spirit, For I think not of its gloom; Tis the doorway I must enter To the endless bliss above, Where shall rest the weary laden And shall know that "God is love." WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1851.

GEORGETOWN.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 8, 1851. To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

GENTLEMEN: Ever since your spirited little sheet made its appearance amongst us, I have anxiously looked forward to the time for its arrival on each afternoon, and have always perused it with a great degree of pleasure and satisfaction. I was delighted on Saturday to find in it a communication from Georgetown over the signature of "Heights;" and while he gives us much useful information in relation to our town and its future prospects, I think about some things he says too much, and about others not enough; and, moreover, I think he manifests some little partiality-for, while he gives us the names of the two rich esquires of Washington City, one as the owner of the extensive iron establishment, and the other the projector and executer of the Cemetery, he does not tell as that Mr. Joseph Nicholson, one of the best nechanics in his branch in the District of Coumbia, is the owner and projector of the exensive saw-mill, or that Messrs. Edes, Lyons, Ray, or Taylor, are the proprietors of the extensive flouring-mills in and contiguous to our

I feel satisfied that there is as much, if not nore, to be seen in the northeast portion of our town to satisfy every one of the rapid strides Georgetown is making in the way of improvenents, as there is in the southwest; for there may be seen Streets that were for ages impassable, either by man or beast, which have been, within the last year or two,) under the supervision of our active and energetic Mayor, H. Addison, esq., graded, graveled, curbed, and guttered, and are now the most beautiful thoroughfares of our town, and almost every evening they may be seen crowded with carriages and pedestrians wending their way to the beautiful spot called Oak Hill Cemetery.

But while our town is improving in matters of to ort, in some of more importance to behind the age. I mean the great subject of gratuity to servants.

public education. But upon this a better day The correspondent adds, and perhaps his exhas dawned: for during the last year, our most discharges duty is the testimonial, not only of his ad- zealous of all Mayors, backed by a few friends of the cause, has succeeded in procuring a well-situated and commodious building, which has been elegantly fitted up for both the male and female departments of the Town School. In the last annual communication of our Mayor to the legislative departments of the town, he, for the first time in my recollection, invites their attention to this important matter.

If this hastily written epistle should be transmitted to the "dear people" by your Telegraph, shall, on some future day, make this and the unequal system of taxation in our town the subject of another communication, as I intend that ment. The you shall from time to time hear from the

LOW-LANDS OF GEORGETOWN.

THE DUTIES OF THE PRESS. Under the above heading the New Orleans Delta publishes the following judicious and sensible remarks:

"Many persons have a very extensive idea of function of that much-persecuted fraternity to reform all abuses and evils; to examine into all complaints and grievances, and to avenge all wrongs, public or private, general or individual. In fine, in their view, an editor should be a Hercules, to go forth, and by his individual exertions, abate all the plagues that afflict mankind. As humble workers in this responsible position, we desire to disclaim any such view of our some particular grievance, induce us to define our position and views on this question.

'Every day, often in our editorial office, and more frequently when we trust ourselves on the streets, we are assaulted by some well-meaning person with the inquiries, 'Why don't you come out against that thing, or that person?don't you look into that horrible act of malfes sketched, was born in the State of Kentucky. In the sance of a public officer?-why do you allow days of his childhood his parents removed to Ohio, in that judgment (in which the interrogator is no which State he has grown up to maturity, and has won doubt a party) to pass by without comment or for himself the position of one of her most favored sons.

After filling a seat in the Ohio State Legislature, he was censure ?---in fine, why don't you give your parlected by an overwhelming vote (I think of 18,000 ma- ance in preference to the thousand others which may be dinned in your ears?'

These inquiries are addressed to us with all the assumption and importance of a regular subscriber, who pays us the very handsome sum of ten dollars a year, or, perhaps, of an advertiser-and, in that case, the interrogation is even more rigorous. 'Well,' we reply, 'that seems to be a pretty hard case. But is there not another side to the question?' 'Of course not." Perhaps so; but suppose we launch out against the evil you complain of, and we prove to be in error?" 'Then I'll see you through the business.' 'Very well, we are permitted, then, to make use of your name as our authority?"

'Oh! no, no; I don't wish to get in the papers.
You can examine the matter yourself.' 'We would if we had time, but we have not; but, if you will get all the facts in an authentic form, we will examine them, and, if the matter calls for comment, we will give it.' This, of course, the complainant has no time to do; and

course, the complainant has no time to do; and so he leaves, muttering something about the timidity of the press, its indifference to public grievances, or its general corruption.

"Now, we beg it to be understood that we do not aspire to be general reformers. We have not the time or power, if we had the inclination, to expose and denounce a tithe of the evils that exist in the world. We like to undertake no more than we can reform. People of take no more than we can perform. People or papers who are eternally abusing every body and every thing become, after a while, like the boy in the fable, who, when the wolf really came, cried in vain for help. After all, there is more of good than evil in this world, and we prefer the pleasure of exhibiting the former to nauseating on the latter. This, however, does not relieve us of the duty of exposing and de-nouncing, from good motives, notorious acts of malfeasance, wrong-doing, or corruption. We say from good motives; by this we mean with-out personal feelings—without vituperation and

"There is another duty, however, of a public ournal which is not sufficiently appreciated by many persons—it is that of impartiality—of a thorough examination of every subject to be commented on. Editors must look into all subjects, especially those relating to individuals, with the temper of judges, swaying to neither side, but hearing both and giving a fair and full showing to both parties. We are frequently pestered by people who wish us to rush into a controversy on their statement of a case but controversy on their statement of a case, but when a responsibility is incurred, they consider it quite proper to keep in the background.

"The position of public reformers is quite a serious and responsible one. It

share of virtue, purity, inco bility, and wisdom, than most men, not even excepting editors, possess. It too often happens that those who assume this perilous and difficult position are the very reverse of what the task, requires them to be. They hope to atone for their own lack of virtue by the fierceness of their denunciations of the short-comings of others. But such denunciations are usually impotent, or only produce a sneer at the source whence they proceed."

ENGLISH EATING-HOUSES.

In referring to the anticipated influx of strangers at the World's Fair, the London correspondent of the New York Commercial Adveriser says, that to a stranger London life is almost always expensive, and especially to an American. "If," he continues, "any one asks American. "If," he continues, "any one asks why to an American more than to a Frenchman, Italian or Prussian, I can only say, that while each of the latter expect to live in London, and everywhere else, according to the habits of life of his class, an American has no class except the very highest, knows no superior, not even in the Duke of England, and feels that he is as good, and means to live as well, as any lord in the land."

The same writer says that, in the American ense of the word, there is but one hotel or tavfrom the highest and most sumptuous style of living to the very lowest. Of hotels, in the English sense, Morley's is said to be the most famous. The charges here for rooms are from four to twelve shillings per day, and the table bills from a crown to two guineas, just as one is disposed to indulge his taste for good eating. To this is to be added two shillings a day for servants. Good boarding-houses are to be found in the city, where the charges are from two to every country, town, and community, we are far three guineas a week, excepting always a slight

perience may be of advantage to some of our countrymen visiting London: "I found another and better and cheaper mode of life, and my experience may be worth something. There were four persons in our party, all of us expecting to spend the summer in London. In the search for lodgings, I finally found a quiet house, in the west end of the city, some eight minutes' walk from Hyde Park, where a parlor on the second floor and three bedrooms could be obtained for six months, at the rate of two pounds ten shillings per week. These I secured. They were furnished, and were to include attendance, meaning a servant. Two pounds more a week gave us, for our party, breakfast at nine o'clock in the morning, and tea at eight o'clock in the evening. Occupied all the day in business, each makes his dejeuner where he pleases, at a general or average cost, as I find upon inquiry, of one shilling and sixpence. To this add laundress, fuel—which will be but a gold. The British steamer Bolivía, at Panama, temporary item-lights, &c., say two shillings each per week, and our individual expenses will not be far from one pound fifteen shillings. or \$8 50 per week."

THE TOBACCO HOUND .- In North Attleborough, Mass., there is kept in a manufacturing the duty of editors. They think it is the chief establishment a large mastiff, who takes as much comfort in a quid of tobacco as does the most inveterate lover of the weed. So habituated and troupe arrived here to-day. The excitehas he become to its use, that he must have it, and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chewing away with a great appetite and a good this city will nett \$8,000. relish. He became thus like a man by playing with "old sogers," as the ends of segars are termed. In such play he would professionally occasionally find a "soger" in his mouth, until powers and duties. The frequent complaints of at last a taste was formed for the tobacco, which particular evils, the eternal bore to which we has since increased, and he has now become as are subjected by persons who are troubled by degraded as man-a slave to an acquired appetite. The editor of the Roxbury Transcript says there is a dog in Roxbury who has formed the same melancholy habit. He has a sneaking, sheepish look, as if he were half aware of his degradation. He is shunned by all the decent dogs in the neighborhood.

A very neat little daily, entitled the "AMERI-CAN TELEGRAPH," has just been issued at Washington, by Messrs. Connolly, Wimer & McGill, at two cents a number, or five dollars a year when mailed. It is very handsomely gotten up, and exhibits taste, tact, and talent-the

three great qualities to command success. Mr. Connolly, the editor, has had a good deal mouth and Leesburg, and acted as local editor of the Republic for a year or more. He is a gentleman of good judgment and sound practical sense, and his paper can scarcely fail of is certain to live, and, if duly cared for, will success. We thus introduce him to our readers, flourish as finely as it did in its native soil. Of and ask them to give him not merely an encouraging word, but a substantial evidence of to beautify and adorn it, we hardly think it their good opinion. Send along a dollar to benecessary to speak—it is so manifest. gin with .- Charlestown (Va.) Free Press.

Five cents is now the uniform rate of postage in Canada.

NEWS BY YESTERDAY'S MAILS. Boston, April 8-3 p. m. Fugitive Slave Case. In the supreme court to-day, Mr. Ran-toul made another application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Symmes. Chief Justice Shaw stated that he would give his de-Justice Shaw stated that he would give his de-cision this afternoon. The argument before the commissioner is being closed on the part of the defence by Mr. Loring. Mr. Thomas will close for the prosecution, and then the commissioner will give his decision. The Abolitionists have determined to institute a prosecution against Symmes for striking the officer who arrested him and will and again that argument to hold

im, and will endeavor on that ground to hold Randolph, the negro who assaulted Mr. De Lyon, has been held to bail in \$450, to answer

the charge.

A large meeting in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law was held this morning in the Tre-mont Temple at 10 o'clock, a large number of ladies being present. All grades of Free-Soil-ers were in attendance, from Samuel Hoar down to Lloyd Garrison. The large majority of those present were opposed to any violent opposition of the law. Hon. Mr. Palfrey tem-porarily occupied the chair, and after a prayer by the Rev. Wm. Dexter, a committee was appointed to select officers, who reported for Pre-sident Hon. Horace Mann, with a number of Vice Presidents, among whom were Senators Bigelow, Graves and Robinson, the Rev. Mr. Stetson, Samuel Hoar, Theodore Sedgwick, and others. Abby Folsom attempted to speak, but was put down. Mr. Mann then addressed the assemblage in opposition to the law, and in terms of severe denunciation of Mr. Webster's

course. New Haven, April 8.—Connecticut Election.— The general election for State officers and members of Congress took place yesterday. An United States Senator is depending on the complexion of the legislature.

GOVERNOR.—L. S. Foster, Whig; Seymour, Dem., and Boyd, F. S., were the candidates for

The returns received are very mengre, but The returns received are very mengre, but indicate the success of Seymour. Nineteen towns in Hartford county give Seymour 4,995, Foster 4,652, Boyd 60—same towns last year gave Seymour 5,130, Foster, 4,586, Boyd 77. Seymour's loss in these towns is 201. Five towns in Tolland county give Seymour 553, Foster 457—same towns last year gave Seymour 514, Foster 525—Seymour's gain 107. Fairfield county, usually Whig by 600 majority, gives Foster only about 100 majority. Seymour is all probability elected.

Congress.—In the 1st district, composed of Hartford and Tolland counties, twenty-four towns heard from give Chapman, Whig, 5,864; Waldo, Democrat, 5,250. This shows a heavy gain for Chapman, and nakes the conclose, with the chances in favor of waldo was the late Democratic member.

In the 2d district, composed of New Haven and Middlesex counties, Ingersoll, Union Dem-ocrat, beats Babcock, a Whig with Free-soil tendencies, 300 votes.
In the 3d district, composed of New London and Windham counties, ex-Governor Cleaveland,

Democrat, is re-elected. In the 4th district, five towns in Fairfield county give Butler, Whig, 325 majority, and he s, probably, re-elected.

LEGISLATURE.—The returns indicate that the Democrats will have majorities in both

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. -BOSTON, April 8.—Elections were held yesterday to fill the va-cancies in the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh districts. Fifteen towns in the second district give Upham, Whig, 3,494; Rantoul, Democrat, 2,405; Sewell, Free-Soil, 1,464—no choice.
Fourteen towns in the fourth district give

Thompson, Whig, 2,127; Frothingham, Demorat, 694; Palfrey, Free-Soil, 1,522-no choice. From the fifth district, represented in the last Congress by Allen, Free-Soil, we have no returns.

Pittsfield, the only town heard from in the seventh district, gives Goodrich, Whig, 103 gain since the January trial, when he lacked 275 votes of an election. A plurality elects at the next trial.

In the fifth district Allen, Free-Soiler, is reelected, and in the seventh district Goodrich, Whig, has probably been chosen. In the other districts there is no choice. Palfrey has gained considerably since last election.

New York, April 8-2 p. m .- The Georgia rought no gold as freight. The Empire City, which arrived from Chagres this morning, brought \$1,000,000 gold and 250 passengers from California. The Columbus, from San from Valparaiso, brings a million of silver.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8-2 p. m .- The grocery store of Strong & Alman, near the corner of Marshall and Callowhill streets, was destroyed by fire this morning, and all the large stock entirely consumed. The weather is very inclement, and steady rain falling all day.

Louisville, April 7 .- Mad'lle Jenny Lind ment here was not as great as expected. There is no doubt, however, that her first concert in

Buffalo, April 7-10 p. m.-We learn from Mr. Errickson, of Rochester, who was a passenger on board the steamer Southerner, Cleveland to Detroit, on Friday last, and who was taken off by the steamer Atlantic, that that vessel was very much disabled in the gale of Friday night, having lost both her smoke-pipes when about two hours out from Cleveland,

which were carried away by the severe winds. The waves washed much freight overboard. broke up the guards, and greatly injured the decks; much water got into the hold, so that the pumps had to be manned, and were worked constantly for two days. The steamer Arrow took her in tow about 6 o'clock this morning,

and carried her safely into Cleveland. [From this report it will appear that the report from Detroit of the Southerner having gone ashore at Point Kelee is so far erroneous.

TREES AND FLOWERS .- It is just now the fit Mr. Connolly, the editor, has had a good deal of experience, having published papers at Portsbery, and those whose grounds still remain mouth and Leesburg, and acted as local editor unadorned should embrace the opportunity of fered by this glorious Spring weather. A tree properly transplanted within the next two weeks the duty of every person owning a foot of ground necessary to speak-it is so manifest.

JOHN B. GOUGH is now talking Temperance in Kentucky. At Cincinnati he obtained six thousand signers to the pledge,